USSR/Biology

FD BL

Card 1/1

Author

: Imshenetskiy, A. A. and Ruban, Ye. L.

Title

Cell-less nitrification. I. Growing Nitrosomonas cultures and obtaining

autolysates of cells

Periodical

: Mikrobiologiya, 23, 271-274, May/Jun 1954

Abstract

: A cell-free autolysate capable of effecting nitrification results after a mixture of Nitrosomonas cells and grass powder are crushed in a sterile mortar, and the glass and cell residues have been filtered out. A large quantity of Nitrosomonas is necessary for the production of the autolysate. The required number of cells can not be obtained by culturing Nitrosomonas on dishes containing a gel medium. A sufficient quantity can be obtained, however, by using a deep aeration method of culturing. The resultant autolysate is also free of the cells of heterotrophic microorganisms. Five

Soviet references.

Institution:

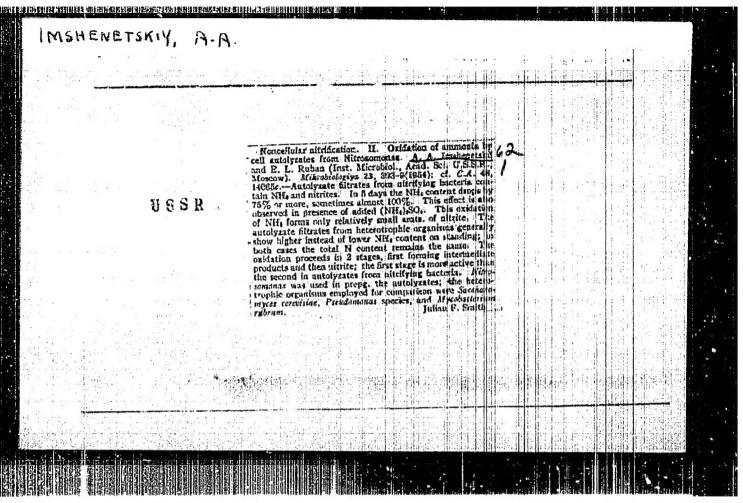
Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; Moscow

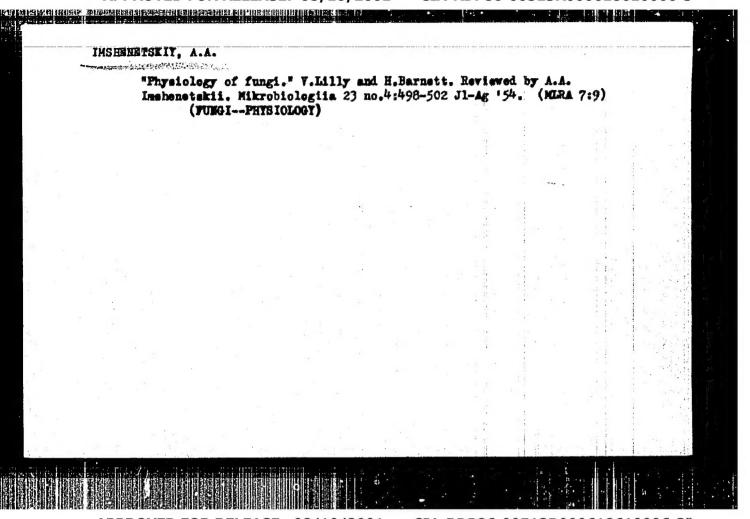
Submitted

November 16, 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610006-3





IMSHERETEKIY, A.A.

USSR/Biology - Bacterial Mutation

PD-1413

Card 1/1

: Pub. 73 - 2/11

Author

: Imshenetskiy, A. A. and Kasatkina, I. D.

Title

: The activity of hydrolytic enzymes and the mutability of Bac. Mesentericus

Periodical : Mikrobiologiya, 23, 6, 648-655, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract

: In an effort to determine the differences in the physiological activity of variants of bacterial species, the characteristics of the amylolytic and proteolytic activities of rugose and smooth forms of Bac. mesentericus were investigated. Under identical culture conditions, more active hydrolytic enzymes were found in cultures of rugose variants of Bac. mesentericus than in cultures of smooth variants, although the rate of reproduction was the same for both variants. The results of the investigations are presented on six charts and a graph. Five Soviet references are cited.

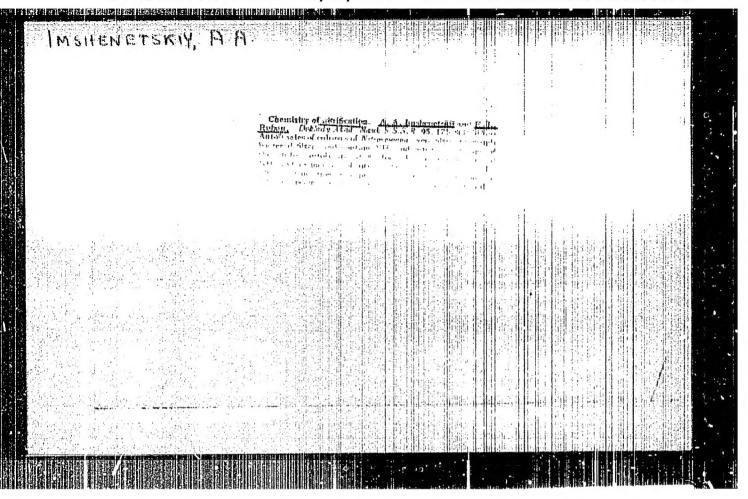
Institution : Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR

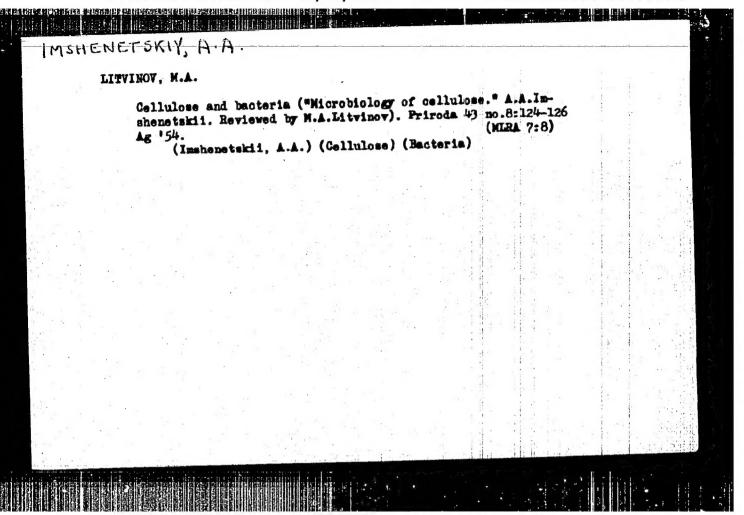
Submitted

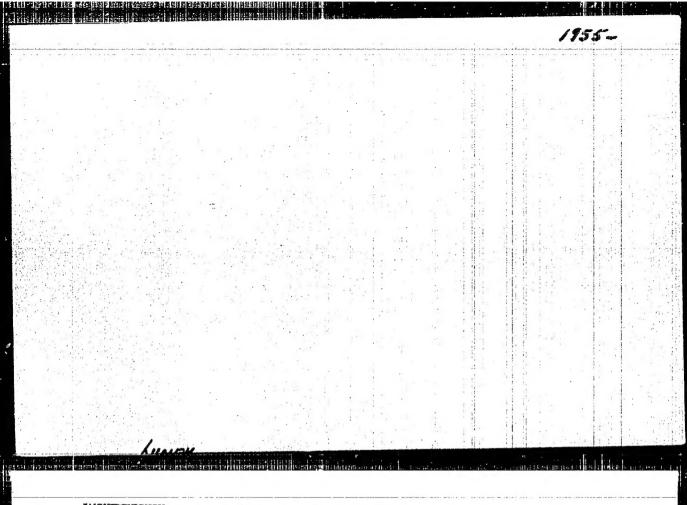
17 June 1954

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 089 109 2004 1 .. CIA-RDRS 00513R000618610006-3'

[Isotopes in microbiology; transactions of the conference on the use of tagged atoms in microbiology] Isotopy v mikrobiologii; trudy konferentsii po primeneniiu mechenykh atomov v mikrobiologii. Moskva, Isd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 238 p. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mikrobiologii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Imshenetskiy)
(Radioisotopes) (Microbiology)

IMSHENETSKII A.A., redaktor; SHEMAKHAMDVA, N.M., redaktor; SHEVCHERKO,
G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Proceedings of the conference on sycotrophy of plants] Trudy
konferentsii po mikotrofii rastenii. Moskva, 1955. 352 p.

(MLRA 8:11)

1. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut mikrobiologii.

(Mycorhiza)

USSR/Biology - Microbiology

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 8/40

Authors: Imshenetskiy, A. A., Memb. Corresp., Academ. of Bo., UISR

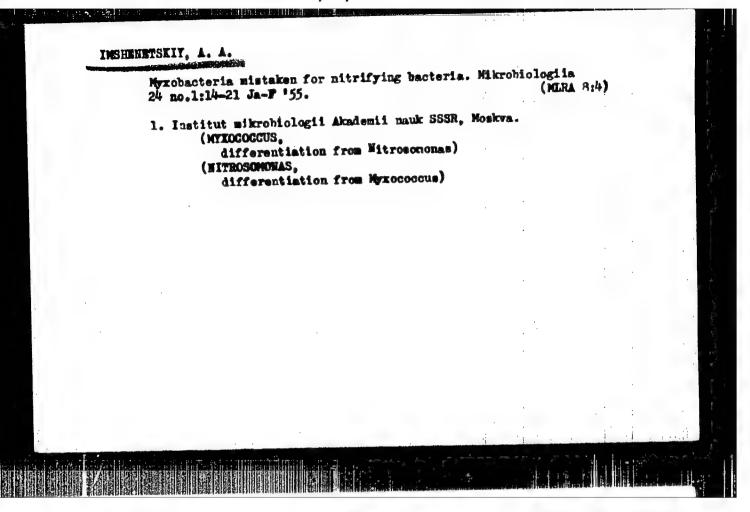
Title: Selection of fungi cultures for fermentation industry

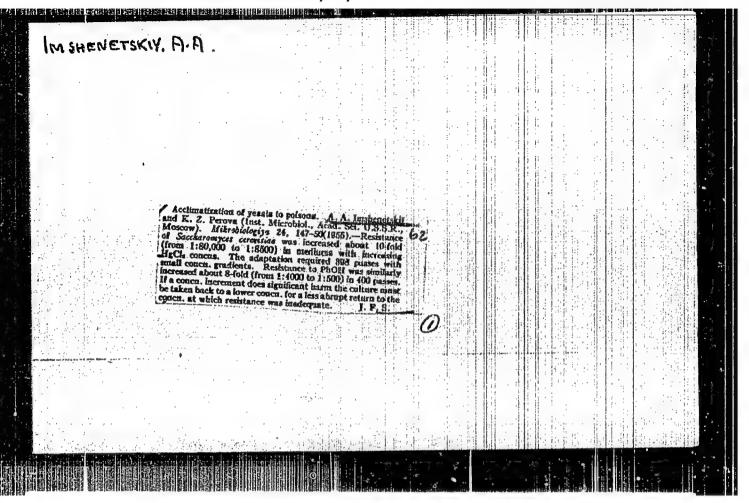
Periodical: Vest. AN SSSR 1, 46-48, Jen 1955

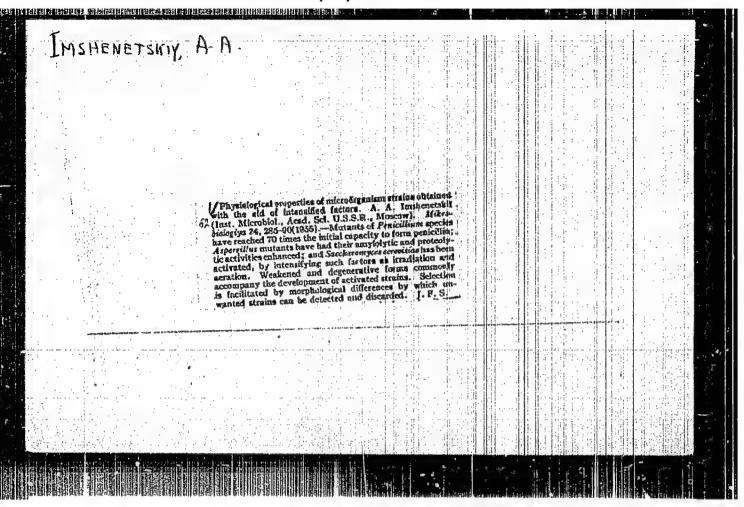
Abstract: Biological data are presented on the selection of fungi cultures (Aspergillus cryzae cultures) of plant and animal origin necessary for the fermentation industry. Table

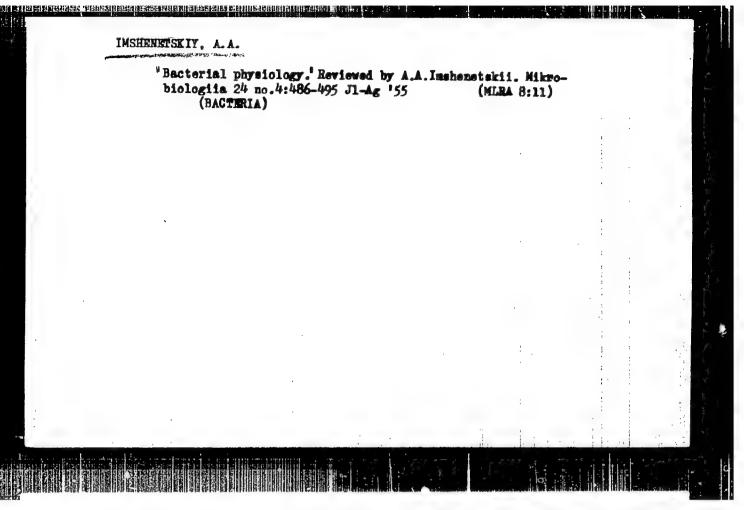
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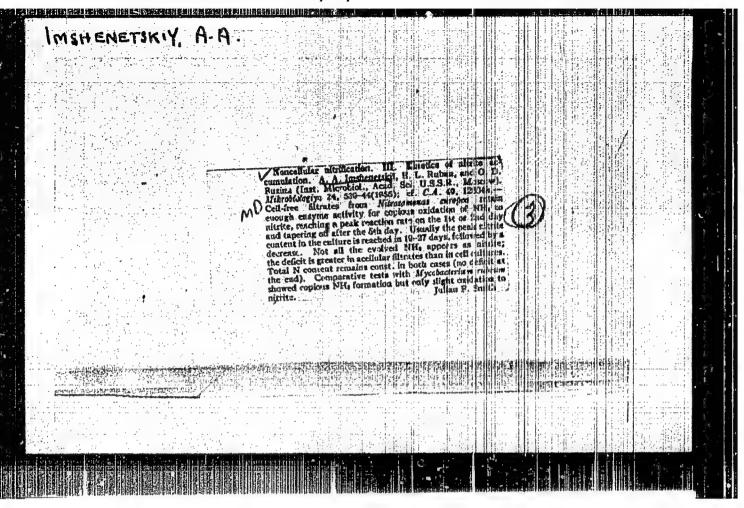
Submitted:

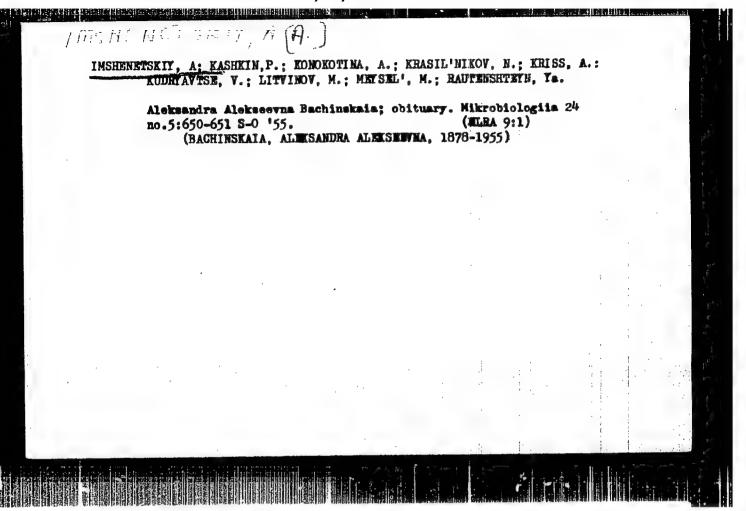


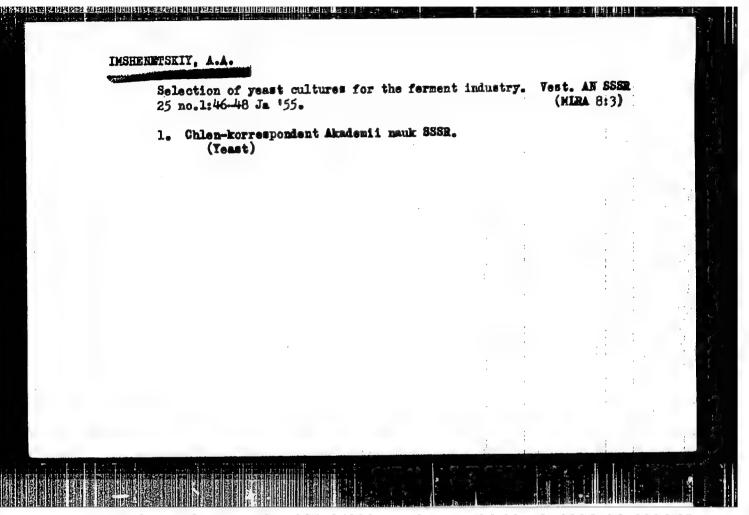






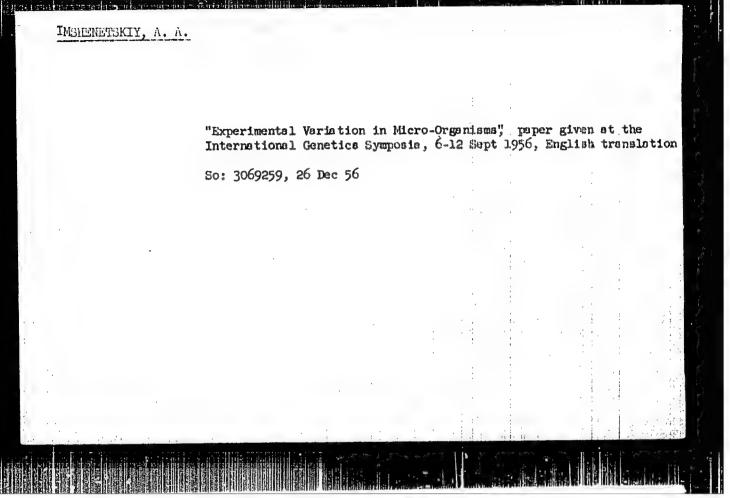


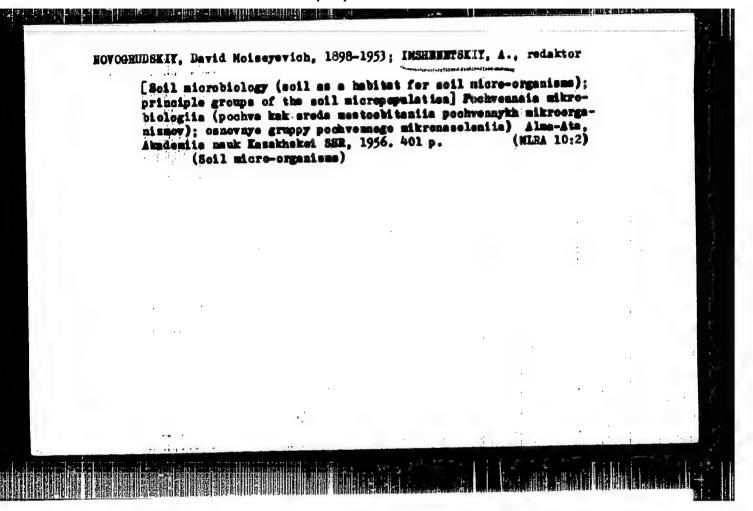




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	inthore.	* Imshenetskiy, A. A., Memb. Corresp., Acad. of Sc., USSR	
	Title	About the perspectives in the development of microbiology	A Table Services
	Periodical	Nest. AN 88SR 25/6, 44-51, June 1955	
	Abstract	The prospects for the development of microbiological science and industry in the USSR are debated. The problems and difficulties facing microbiologists are listed. It is pointed out that the most important contribution to the development of microbiology was the explanation of the role assume by the microorganism in the fertility of the soil.	
	Institution		
	Submitted		



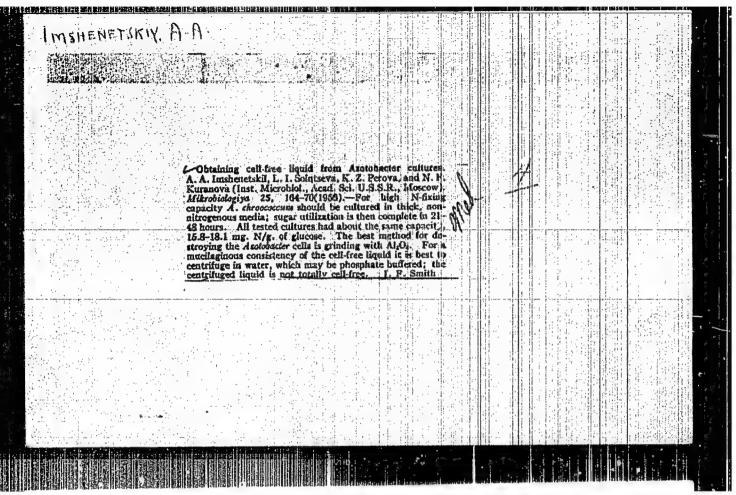


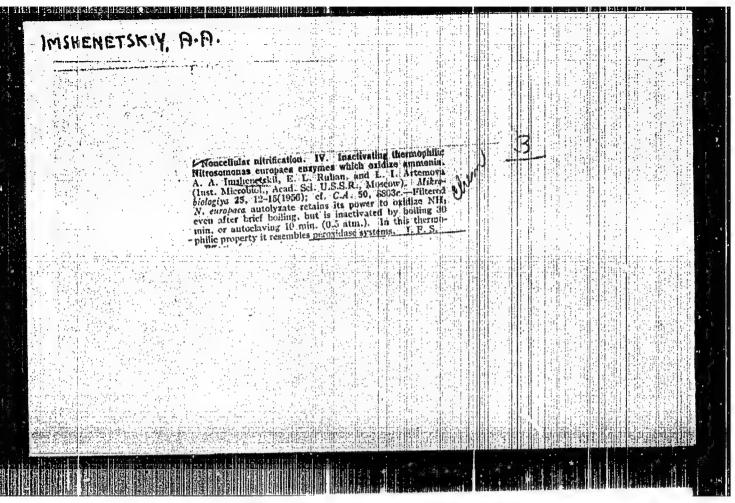
KOSTYCHEV, Sergey Pavlovich, 1877-1931; INCHEMINASKIY, A.A., redaktor; MEDIN, E.I., redaktor; ASTAP'INVA, T.A., telminoneskiy redaktor.

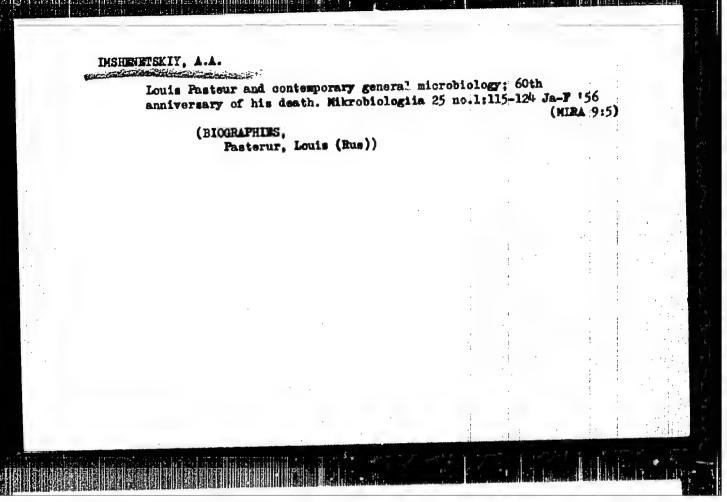
[Selected works on the physiology and biochemistry of microorganisms]
Isbrannye trydy po fisiologii i biothimii mikroorganismov. Meskva,
Ind-vo Akademii nauk 2832, vol.1. 1956. 354 p.

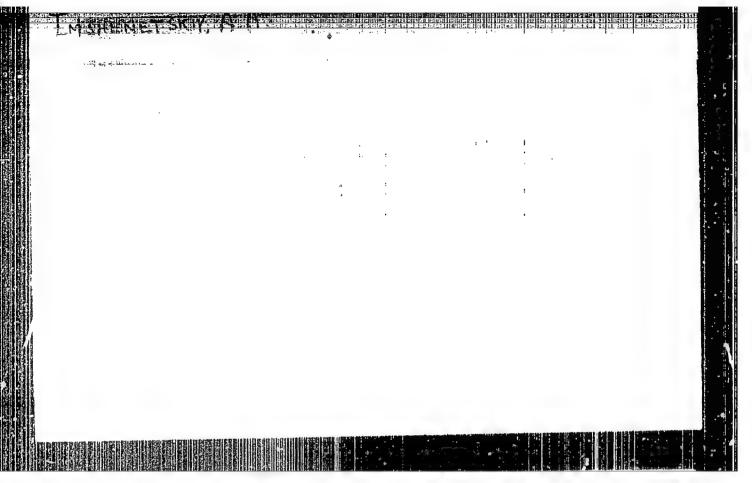
1.Chlen-kerrespendent AN 2822 (for Imshenetskiy)

(MICRO-CRGANISMS)

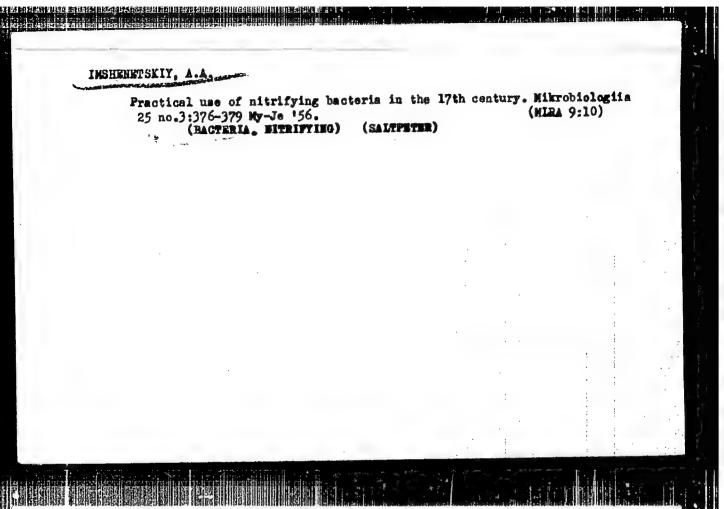


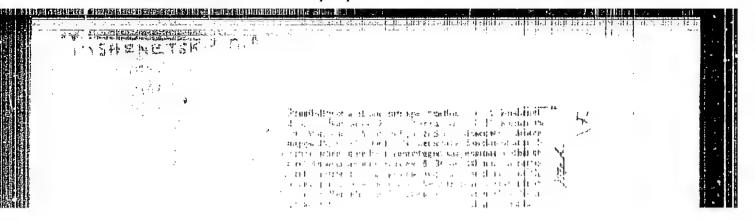


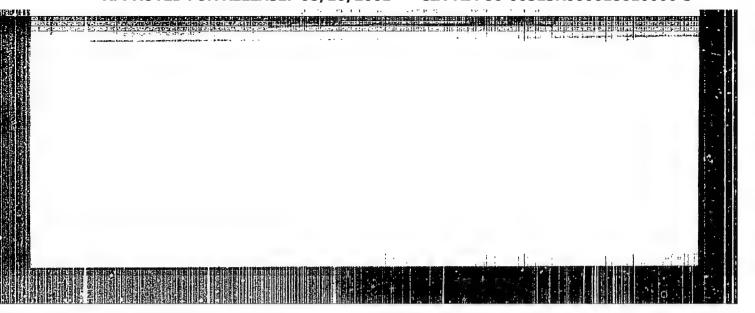


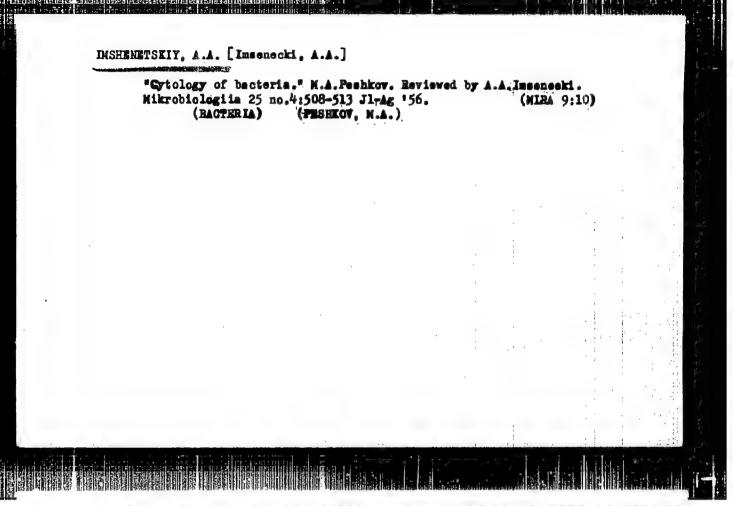


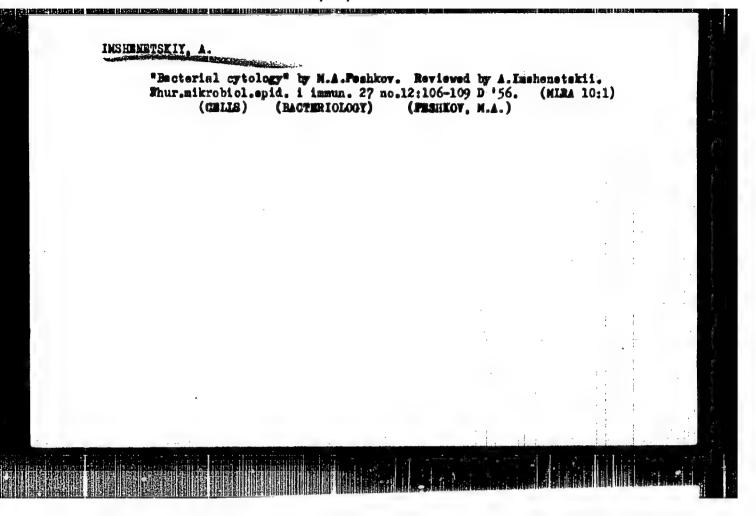


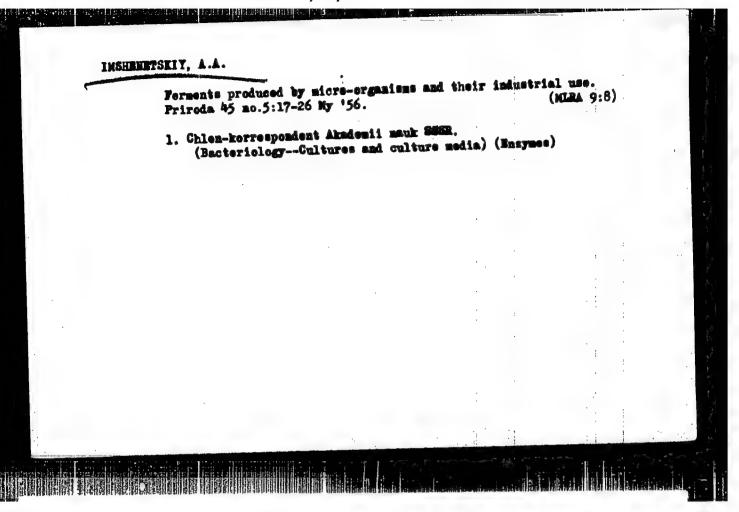












MATURIANC, G.A., redaktor indatel stva;

[Selected works] Isbrannye trudy. Moskva, Ind-vo Akad.nauk SSSR.
Vol.1. 1957. 632 p. (NIRA 10:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Imehenetakiy).

(Protein metabolism) (Fungi) (Acids, Organic)

(Plants--Respiration)

TRISHENETSKIY, A.A.

USSR/General Division. Congresses. Sessions. Conferences. A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 3, 1958, 9315

Author : A. A. Imshenetskiy

Inst
Title : A Symposium on Genetics in Japan

Orig Pub : Vestn. AN SSSR, 1957, No 1, 63-67

Abstract : Account of a symposium on geneticsheld in Japan in September 1956. The themes of the reports

in September 1956. The themes of the reports heard at the plenary sessions, including those of the Soviet genetic ists, are reported and the names of the ten active sections of the symposium are given. Noted are the considerable successes achieved by the world geneticists in the investigation of the biochemical bases of heredity; polyploids; heterosis; cytology of cancer, and other problems which are of great

Card 1/2

09/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610006-

IMSHENETSKIN A A.

USSR/General Division. Congresses. Sessions. Conferences. A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 3, 1958, 9316

Author : A. A. Imshenetskiy

Title : International Symposium on Genetics in Tokyo (Sep

: Izv. AN SSSR ser. biol., 1957, No 3, 382-384

Abstract : No abstract

Orig Pub

Instantistive A.A.

Activity of microbiological research institutions in Japan.

Mikrobiologia 26 no.2:248-254 Mr-Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(MIGROBIOLOGY

activity of research institutions in Japan (Rus))

F-1

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90717

Author

: Imshanetskiy, A. A.; Perova, K. Z.

Inst

: Not given

Title

: Morphological and Physiological Characteristics of

Yeast Adapted to Phenol and Mercuric Chloride

Orig Pub

: Mikrobiologiya, 1957, 26, No 3, 297-305 (res. Eng.)

Abstract

: A comparative study of two strains of Saccharomyces cerevisiae adapted to phenol and mercuric chloride showed a sharp difference in their morphological and physiological properties. Cells of the "phenolized" yeast were very large, elongated, often without vacuoles, and contained much fat and a little metachromatin; the nuclei were large, porous, polymorphous, and strained poorly. For the "mercuric chloride" yeast characteristic cells were small in size, round or polygonal in form, with large vacuoles

Card 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology.

F-1

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90717 Abs Jour APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610006-3"

> which contained some metachromatic granules; the nuclei were small, compact, round with regular outlines, chromophilic; there was an insignificant amount of fat in the cells. The "mercuric chloride" yeast proved to be physiologically more active than the yeast adapted to phenol. Thus, in analytical experiments they fermented glucose more quickly and the "phenolized" more slowly than the original yeast. The obtained results verified the common theory about the existence of qualitatively different reactions of microorganisms to the effect of various physical factors. -- N. A. Avdiyevich

Card 2/2

INSHEROTSKIY. A.A.

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USSR/General Division. Congresses. Sessions. Conferences A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 3, 1958, 9317

Author : A. A. Imshenetskiy

Inst : Title : International Symposium on Genetics

Orig Pub : Botan. zh., 1957, 42, No 4, 665-674

Abstract : No abstract

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610006-3'

Symposium on genetics in Japan. Priroda 46 no.4:49-54
Ap. 157. (MLRA 10:5)

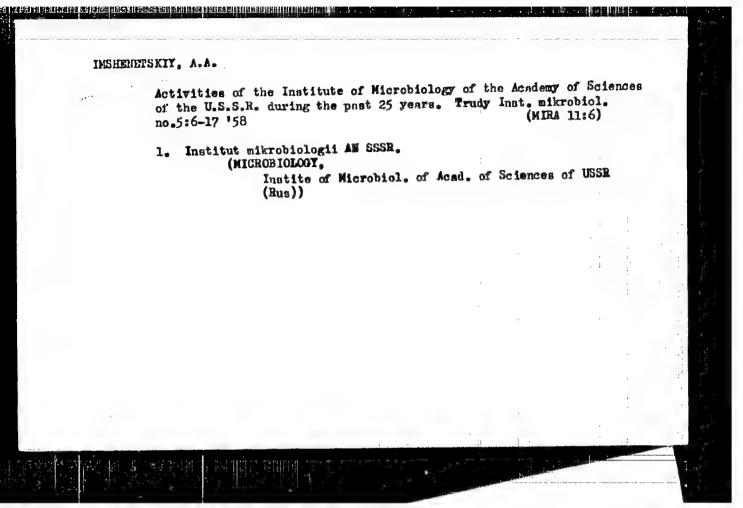
1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva).
(Japan-Genetics)

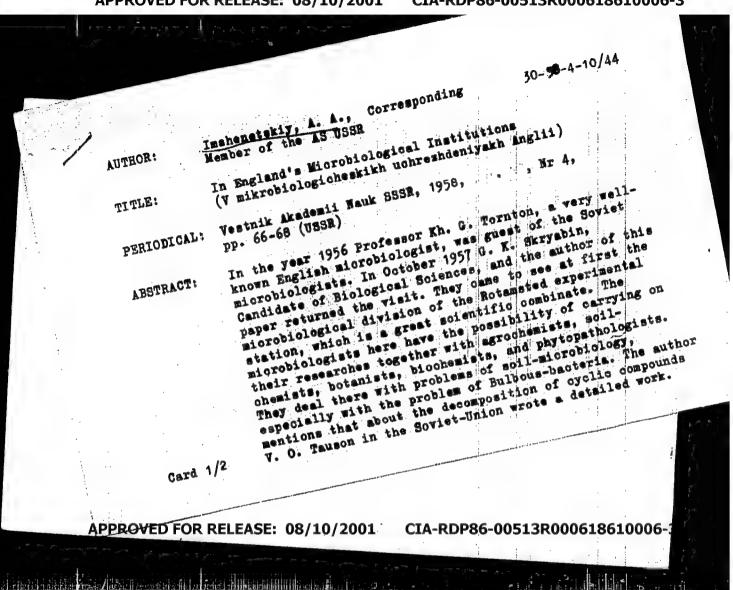
BUTKEVICH, Vladimir Stepanovich; IMSHENETSIIV. A.A., otvetstvennyy red.;
MATTETERO, T.A., red.izd-va; ZELEMKOVA, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Isbrennye trudy. Moskva, Ind-vo Akad.nauk SSSR.
Vol. 2. 1958. 389 p.

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Imshenetskiy)

(Bacteria)





17(4) AUTHOR: Imshenetskiy, A. A., Corresponding Member, SOV/30-58-11-13/48

AS USSR

TITLE:

International Congress on Microbiology (Mezhdunarodnyy

mikrobiologicheskiy kongress)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 11,

pp 69 - 72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The 7th Congress on Microbiology was held in Stockholm from August 4 to 9. About 2000 persons from 45 countries participated in the meetings. The Soviet delegation consisted of P.Ye. Vizir', G.A.

Zavarzin, N.D. Iyerusalimskiy, A.A. Imshenetskiy (head of delegation), N.A. Krasil'nikov, S.I. Kuznetsov,

R.A.Kukaynis, L.G.Loginova, R.V.Feniksova. Also a large group of Soviet medical microbiologists and virologists headed by V.M. Zhdanov participated in the work of the congress. The Soviet scientists submitted 17 reports 10 of which were actually de-livered at the congress. Three Soviet scientists

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610006-3" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

International Congress on Microbiology

SOV/30-58-11-15/48

were vice-presidents of various sections. Some of them took part in the work of the International Taxonomical Committee which met during the Stockholm conference. The work of the occaress was done in the following six sections: physiology and genetics of microbes; chemistry of microbes; immunology; virology; medical and veterinary microbiology; technical microbiology. A total of almost 500 reports were delivered at the congress. The scientific and industrial exhibitions as well as the scientific films shown at the congress were reported to have been highly interesting. The bulk of reports was devoted to the following three problems: microbe metabolism; growth, development, and multiplication; microbe genetics. The report on the use of microbes as agents for a chemical synthesis was considered especially impressive. The 8th Congress on Microbiology will probably be held in Montreal (Canada) in 1962.

Card 2/2

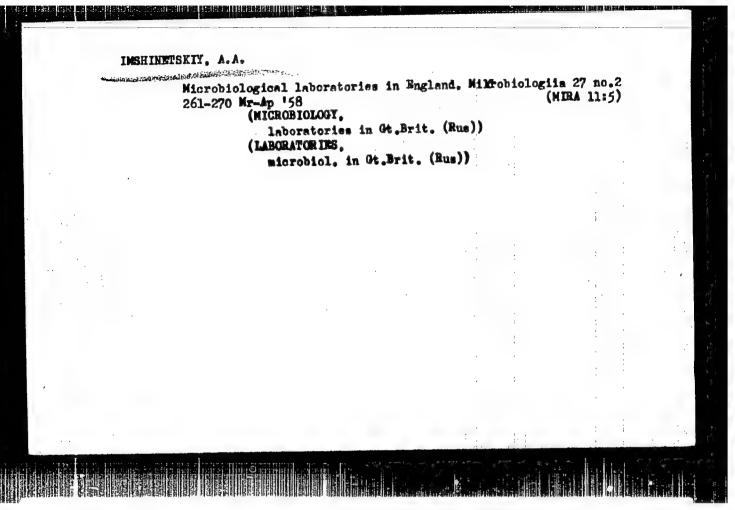
IMSHENETSKIY, A.N., IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., ZAYTSEVA, G.H., PEROVA, K.Z.

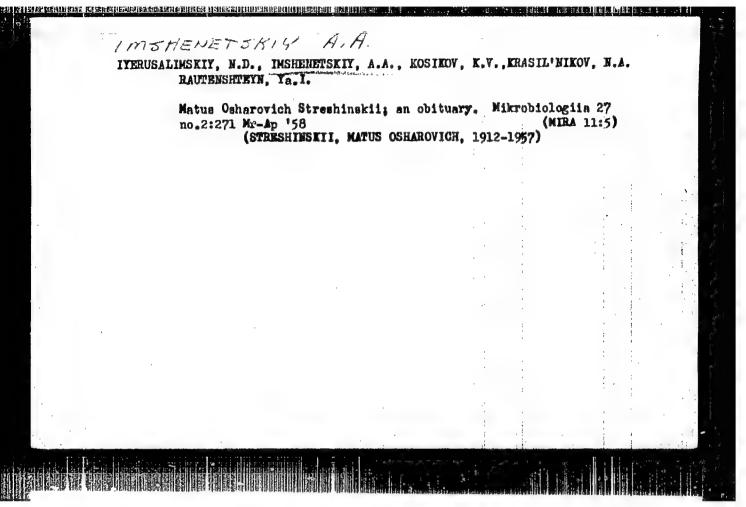
Comparative morphology and biochemistry of mucoid and matt and dull cultures of Azotobacter chroscoccum [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 27 no.2:150-156 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(AZOTOBACTER, culture

chroccoccum, comparative morphol. & biochem. of slimy and dull cultures (Rus))

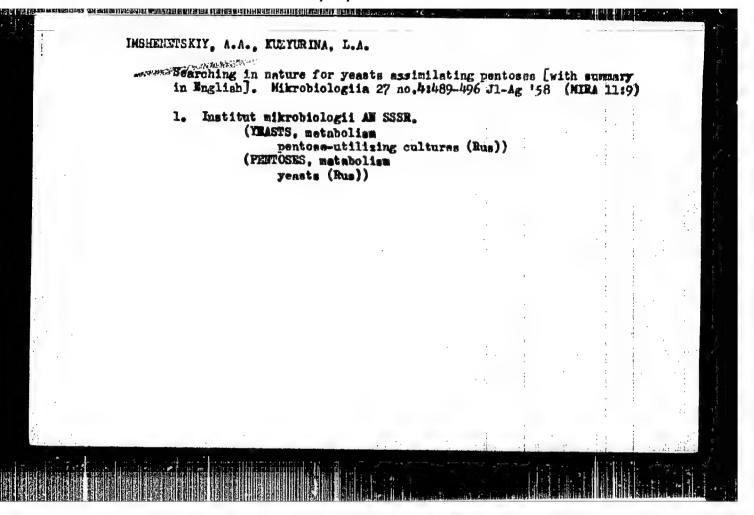




IMSHEHETSKIY, A.A., SOLNTSEVA, L.I.

**TITTreble forms of bacteria [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiia 27 no.3:276-282 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AV SSSR; (BACTERIA, filtrable forms (Rus))



KRISS, Anatoliy Yevesyevich; IMSHENDTSKIY, A.A., otv.red.; LITVINOV, M.A., red.ixd-va; MOSKVICHEVA, W.I., tekhn.red.

[Merine microbiology (deep-sea microbiology)] Morakaia mikrobiologiia (glubokovudnaia). Moskva, Isd-vo Akad.neuk SSSR, 1959.
453 p.

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Imshenetskiy).

(Marine biology)

SOV/26-59-2-13/53

30(7) AUTHOR: Imshenetskiy, A.A., Corresponding Member (Moscow)

TITLE:

Urgent Problems of Microbiology (Aktual'nyye voprosy mikrobiologii) VII International Microbiological Congress in Stockholm (VII Mezhdunarodnyy mikrobiologicheskiy kongress v Stokgol'me)

PERIODICAL:

Priroda, 1959, Nr 2, pp 73-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The above-mentioned Congress took place in Stockholm in August 1958. About 2,000 scientists took part in August 1958. About 2,000 scientists took part in it. The Soviet delegation was composed of: A.A. Imshenetskiy (head of the delegation), P.Ye. Vizir', G.A. Zavarzin, N.D. Iyerusalimskiy, N.A. Krasil'ni-kov, S.I. Kuznetsov, R.A. Kukaynis, L.G. Loginova, kov, S.I. Kuznetsov, R.A. Kukaynis, L.G. Loginova, G.K. Ekryabin and R.V. Feniksova, All papers read get the Common ware concerned with three problems. at the Congress were concerned with three problems:

1) the metabolism of microbes; 2) the problem of growth, development and reproduction of microorganisms;

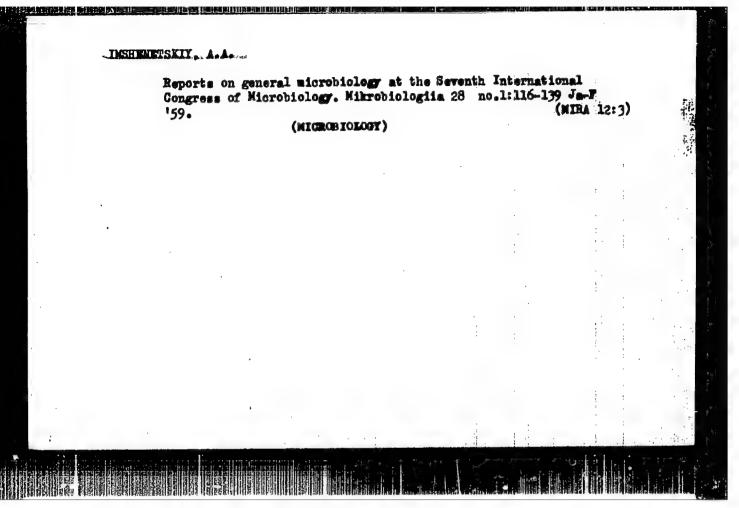
Card 1/2

INSHMETSKIY, A.A.

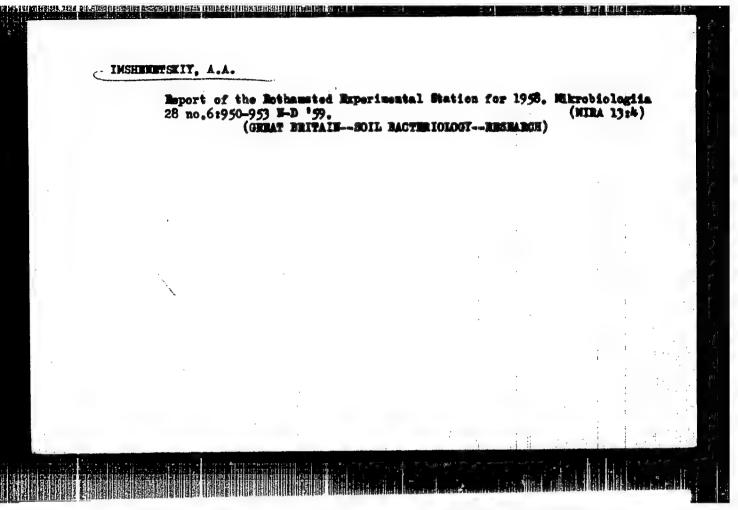
Results of the Seventh International Microbiological Congress.

Izv. AN SSSR Ser.biol. 24 no.1:144-146 Ja-F 159. (MIRA 12:2)

(STOCKHOLM-MICROBIOLOGY-COMPRESSES)



Land Care and the state of the transfer of the state of t IMSHEHETSKIY, A.A.; PEROVA, K.Z.; ZAYTSEVA, T.A.; ERLOZERSKIY, A.N. Transmission of streptomycin resistance in staphylococci by means of desoxyribonucleic acid. Wikrobiologiia 28 no.2: (MIRA 12:5) 187-190 Mr-Ap 159. 1. Institut mikrobiologii i Institut biokhimii AN SSSR. (STREPTONYCIE, off. on Micrococcus pyogenes, transfer of resist. with deservibonucleic acid (Rus)) (MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, off, of drugs on, streptomycin, transfer of resist, with deserveibonucleic acid (Rus)) (DESCRYRIBONUCIBIC ACID, on Micrococcus pyogenes, transfer of streptomycinresist. (Rus))



SOV/20-124-4-56/67

Imshenetskiy, A. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Solntseva, L.I.,

Kuranova, R. F.

Experimental Generation of Active Variants of Citric-Acid-Producing
Aspergrillus Niger (Eksperimental nove polucheniye aktivnykh
variantov Aspergillus niger, obrazuyushchikh limonnuyu kislotu)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 925-927 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is a well-known fact that micro-organism mutants produced by
the influence of radiant energy possess, as a rule, reduced biochemical activity. Some of them belong to the subletal variants

the influence of radiant energy possess, as a rule, reduced blochemical activity. Some of them belong to the subletal variants and perish on transplantation, others show definite signs of degeneration, form only small colonies, grow slowly, partially or totally lose the activities of various ferment systems, etc. The development of mutants that possess more active ferment complexes, or that effect the biosynthesis of certain substances more intensively than the initial form does, are comparatively rare. However, these mutants are of particular interest. In the course of these 10 years it has been possible to produce, by the employment of radiant energy in bacteria, yeast and mold fungi, a number of practically utilizable mutants (e.g. Penicillium chrysogenum with a penicillin quantity of 100 times that of the wild initial form).

Card 1/3

SDV/20-124-4-56/67

Experimental Generation of Active Variants of Office Acid-Producing Aspergillus' Niger

Citric acid is obtained from a culture of Aspergillus niger, which latter oxidizes saccharose into the acid. As the currently used strains of Aspergillus did not include any irradiation-produced variants, the authors studied the physiology of the variants produced by means of ultraviolet light irradiation. The initial culture was the 6/5 developed in the Leningradskiy zavod limonnoy kisloty (Leningrad Plant for Citric Acid). The 1-conidial cultures obtained from it had the same activities with regard to the production of the acid as the initial culture. The cultivation of one of the former was continued. The study of this capacity in individual mutants has facilitated the selection of the most promising cultures (T1, T2, and X), all of which produced more acid than the initial culture had done. They developed after the administration of 4 doses of ultraviolet irradiation. Their genealogies are shown in figure 1. Mutant T1 differed also with regard to morphology. Table 1 shows the formation dynamics of citric acid. From this the

Table 1 shows the formation dynamics of citric acid. From this the following conclusions are derived: (1) The mycelium dry weight of mutant T_1 is 25-30 % lower than that of the initial form. (2) Per

Card 2/3

1 g dry mycelium, the ultraviolet mutant consumes 26-51 % more

Experimental Generation of Active Variants of Citric-Acid-Producing
Aspergrillus Niger

sugar than the initial form does. (3) Per 1 g dry mycelium, the mutant forms 46-84 % more citric acid than the initial form does. The absolute acid quantity is 16-22 % higher in the mutant culture medium. (4) The citric acid yield, calculated per sugar consumed, varies with the age of the culture, and is 50.7-63.4 % in the initial culture, and 57.7-74.3 % in the mutant. As is the case in the initial strain, the mutants produce almost exclusively citric acid. The above mentioned increased acid yield cannot be explained by a lower sugar consumption for mycelium formation, and is dependent on the biochemical activity of the culture.—There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk SSSR

(Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

October 30, 1958

Card 3/3

IMSHEMETSKIY, A. A. Dir, Inst. Microbiology, AS USSR

"Ban Biological Weapons."

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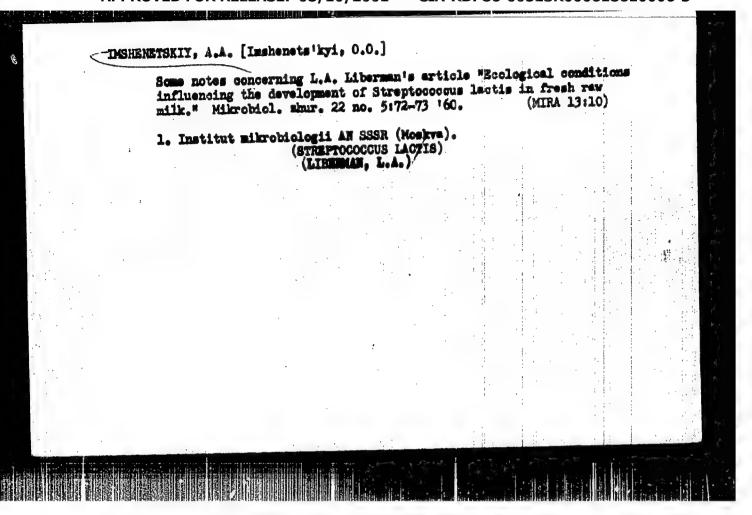
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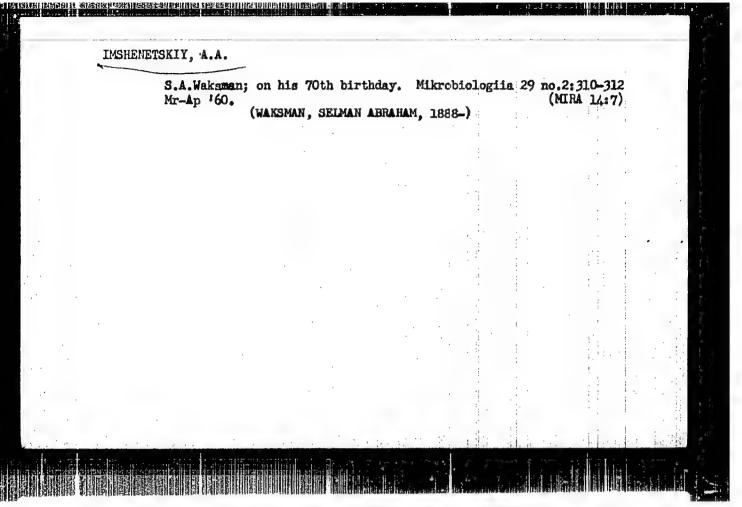
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(ASPERGILLUS) (ULTRAV

(ULTRAVIOLET: RAYS-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)



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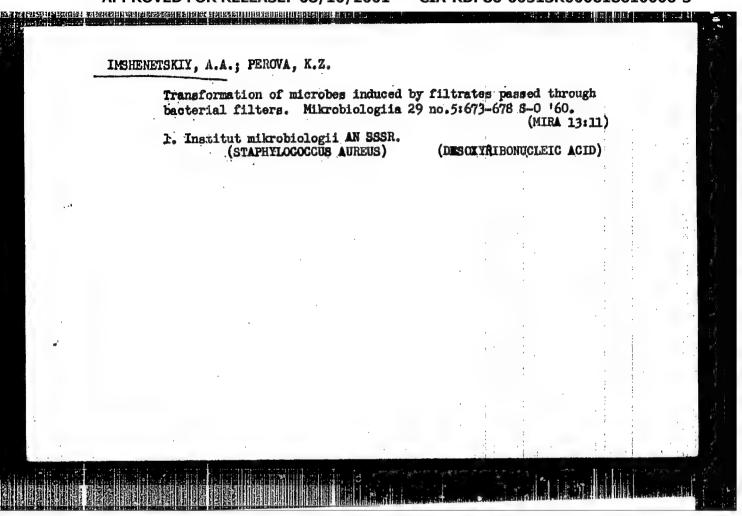
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(STREPTOMYCIN)



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	1. Chlen-korn	respondent AN SS (HeatPhysical	SR. ogical ef	fect)			
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IMSHRNETSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red. izd-va;
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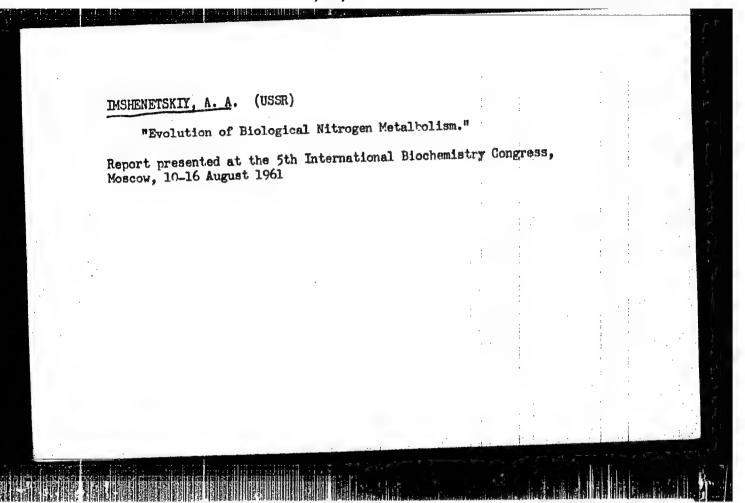
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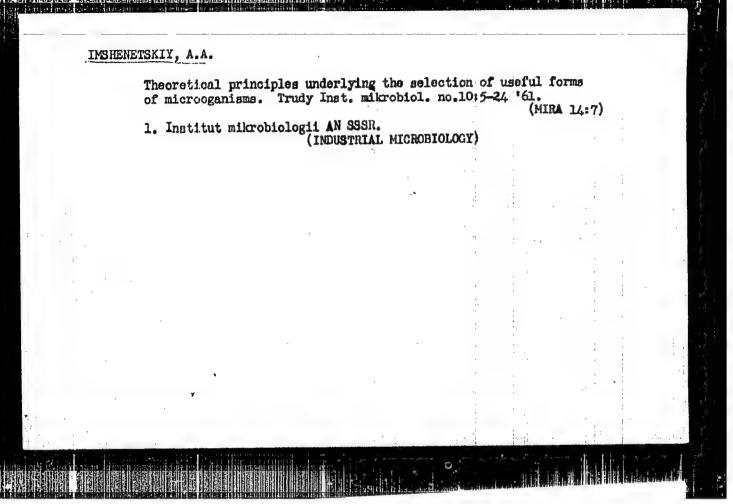
RUBAN, Yevgeniya Leongardovna; IMSHEMETSKII, A.A., otv. red.; IVANOV, M.V., red. izd-va; RCMANOV, G.W., tekhn. red.

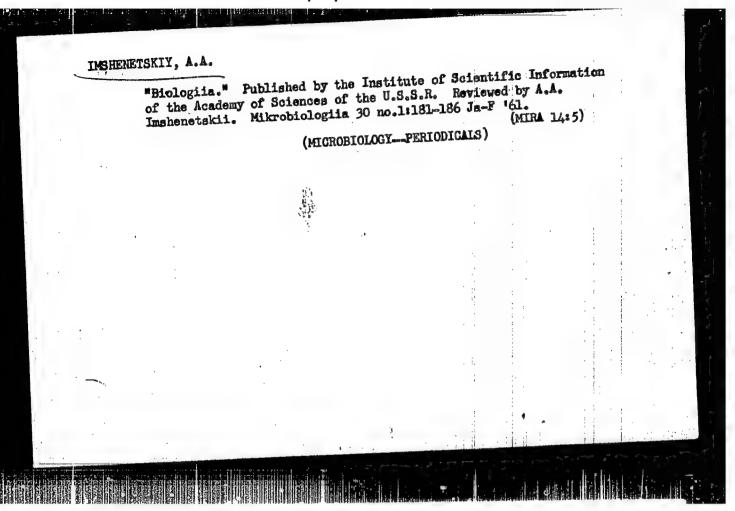
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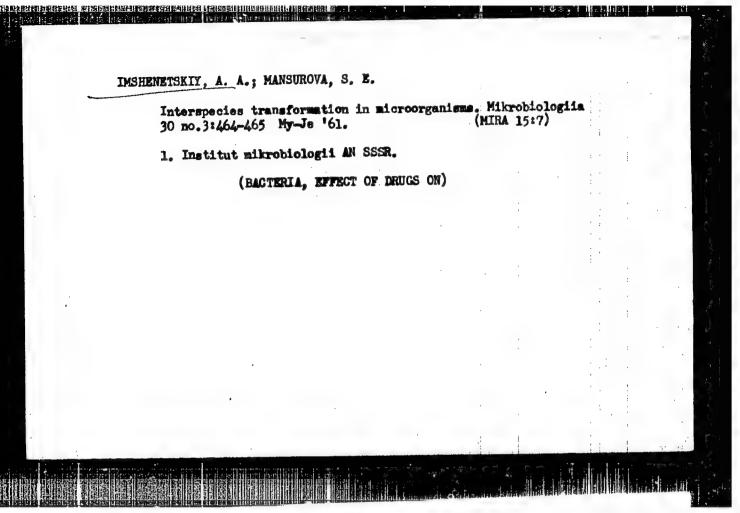
[RACTERIA, NITRIFIIRO)

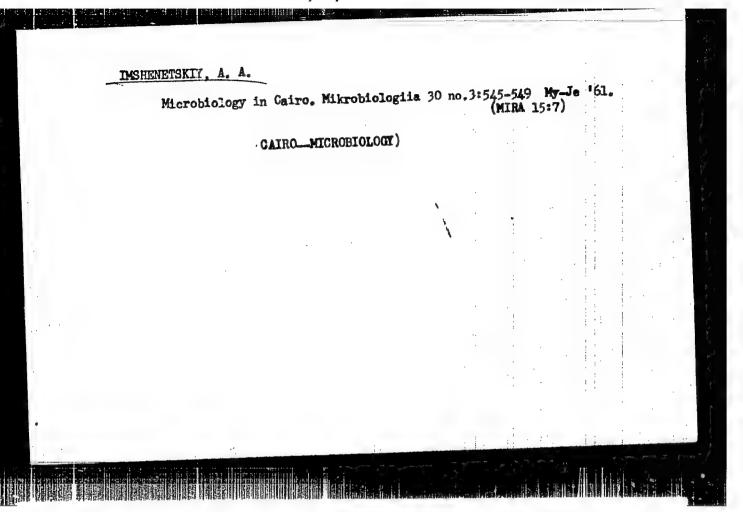






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(FUSARIUM) (GIBBERELLING) (ULTRAVIOLET RAYS THE STOLOGICAL EFFECT

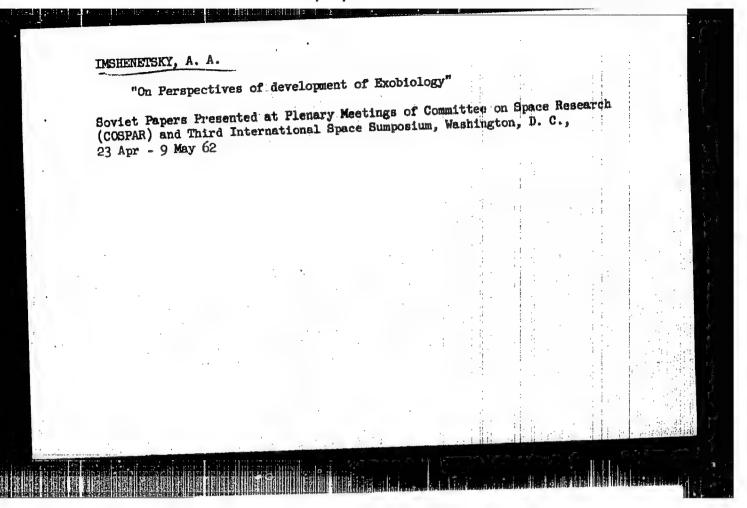
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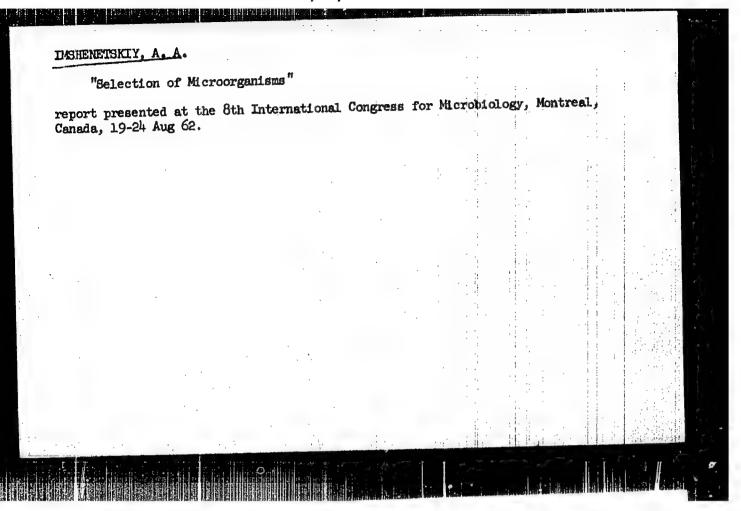
KUZNETSOV, S.I.; IVANOV, M.V.; IXALIKOVA, N.N.; INSHENETSKIY, A.A., otv. red.; SHCHERBAKOV, A.P., red. izd-va; SHEWCHENKO, G.H., tekhn. red.

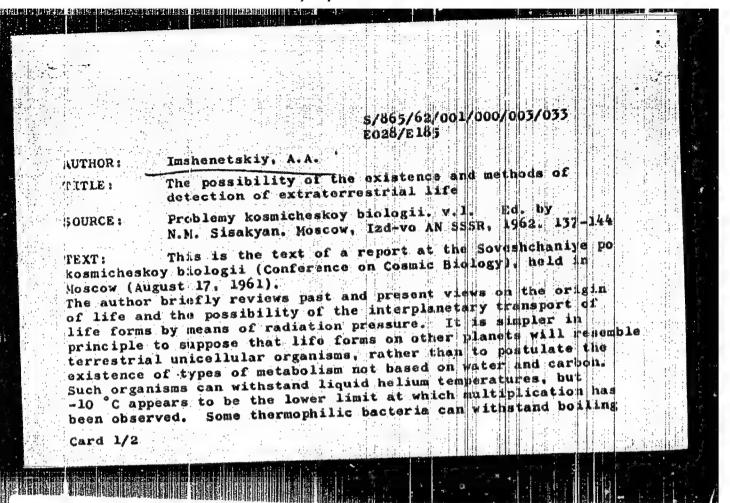
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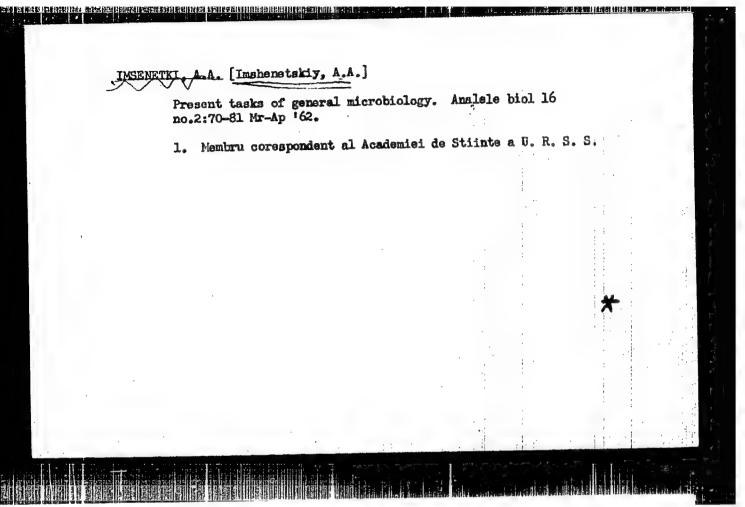


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The possibility of the existence... 5/865/62/001/000/003/033 E028/E185

for 4 - 5 days, and the author postulates that organisms could have become adapted to temperatures up to 150 °C on other planets Many lower terrestrial forms are sufficiently radiores stant to withstand the effects of cosmic radiation, but resistance to ultraviolet radiation is much lower. The absence of oxygen is immaterial, as many terrestrial organisms can grow under anaerobic conditions. The author discusses in conclusion various methods proposed for automatically recording the existence of life forms. from a vehicle which has landed on a planet.

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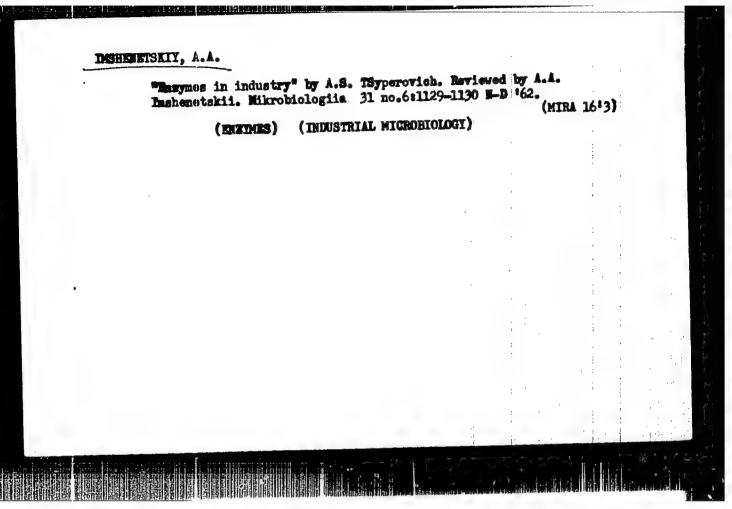
INSHENETSKIY, A.A.; UL'YANOVA, O.M.

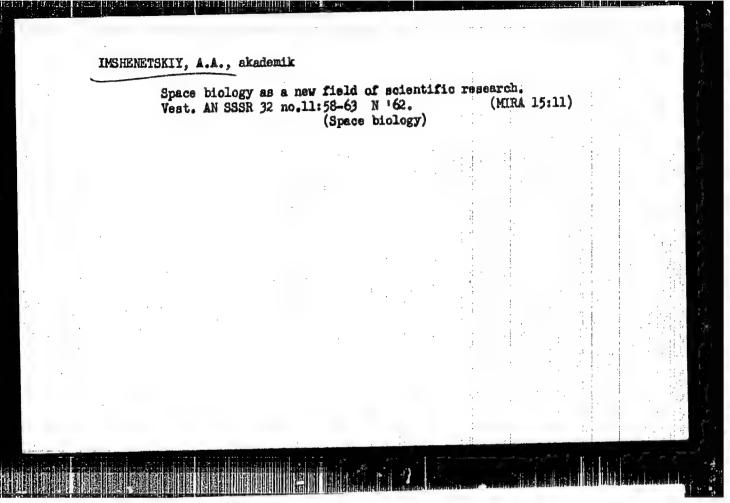
Effect of the meatbolites of Fusarium mutants on higher plants.

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GUTINA, Vera Nikolayevna; [MSHENETSKIY, A.A., akademik, otv. red.;
RUBIN, Ye.L., red.izd-va; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Physiology of nitrifying bacteria; a historical essay] Fiziologiia nitrifiteiruiushohikh bakteril; istoricheskii ocherk.
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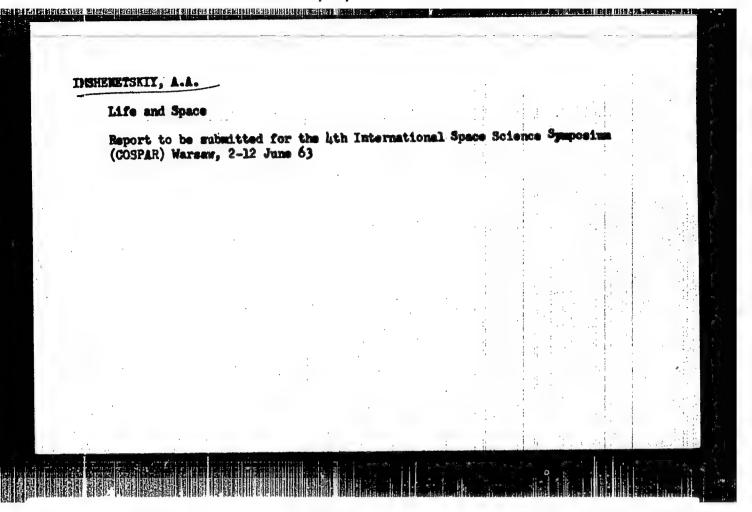
IMBHENETSKIY, A. A.,

AGNESIS I SINDONO SONO REAS INCREA HARRORIS RITINI METALICI DE CARRO

"Riosynthesis of Vitamin EL2 by Different Microorganisms and the Influence of Conditions for Cultivation"

Report to be presented at Medical Society of J. E. PURKYNE, Czech, Vitaminological Cong., Prague, Czech., 3-6 Jun 63

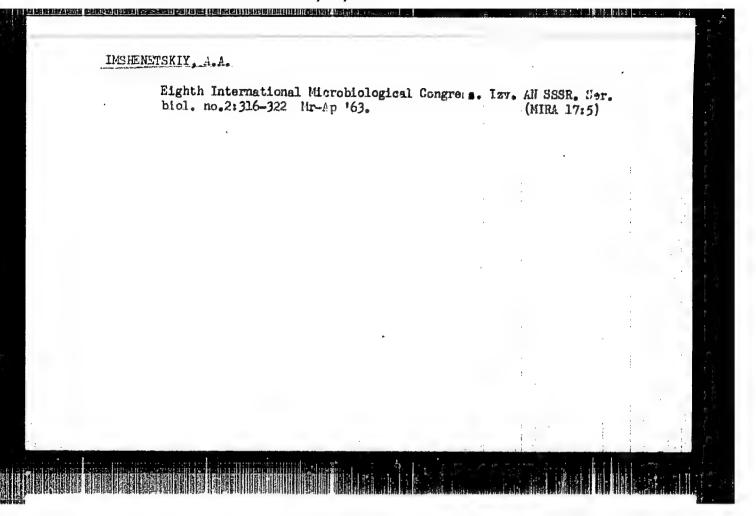
IMSHENETSKIY, A. A.				
"Sterilisation by Radiation and Vitamins"				
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Report to be presented at Medical Society of J. E. Vitaminological Cong., Prague Czech., 3-6 Jun 63	. PURKYN	E, Czech,		
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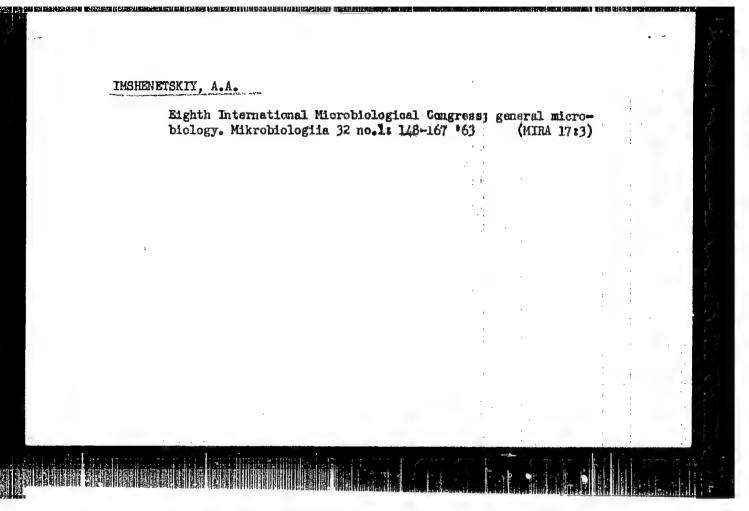


IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., akademik; MISHUSTIN, Ye.N.; LOZINOV, A.B., kand.biolog. nauk; KRINOV, Ye.L., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; KVASHA, L.G., kand. geol.-miner.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAVNEL', A.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

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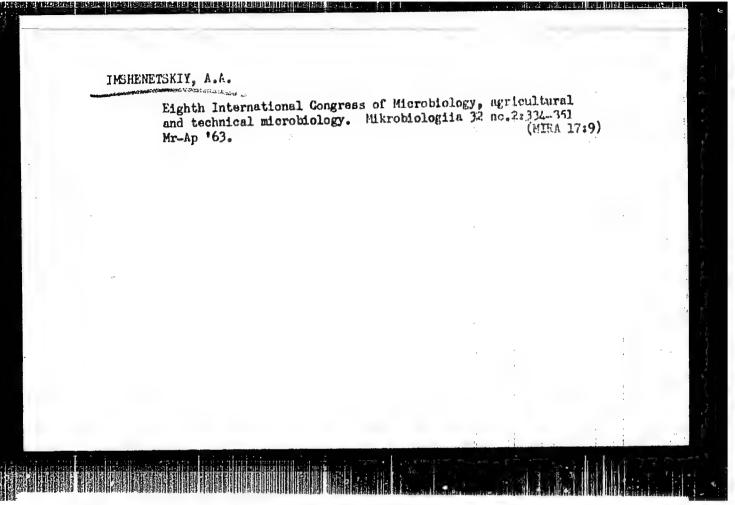


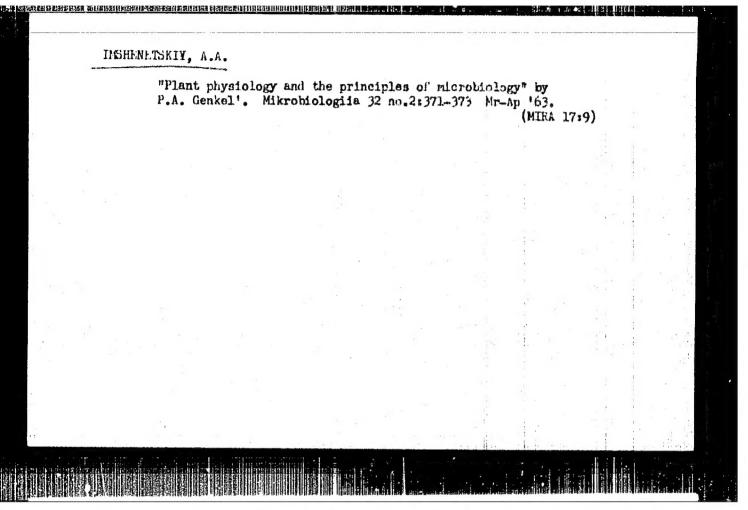


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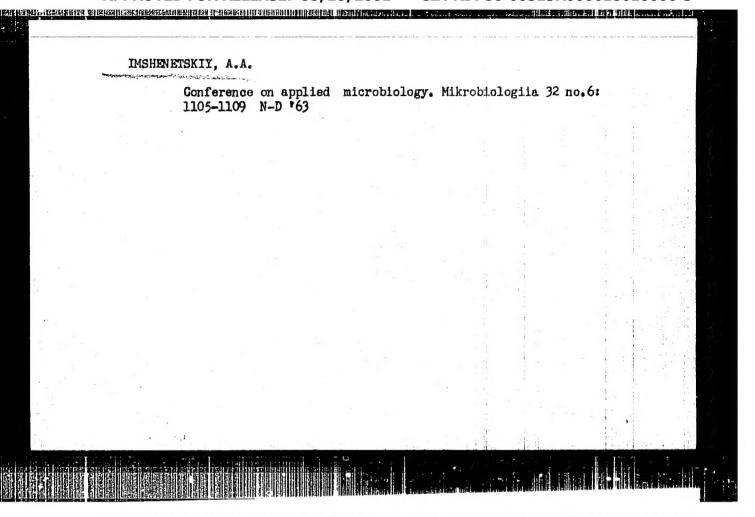


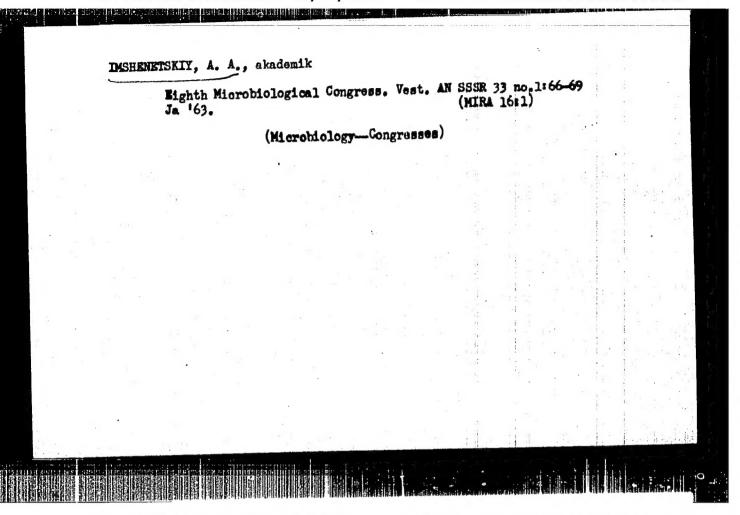


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